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BIOGRAPHIES OF SELECTED SOVIET MEDICAL PERSONNEL

-USSR-

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BIOGRAPHIES OF SELECTED SOVIET MEDICAL PERSONNEL

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[Following is the translation of a series of biographical sketches taken from the Bol'shaya Meditsinskaya Entsiklopediya (Great Medical Encyclopaedia), Vol. 14, Moscow, 1960. The column number in which the original article appeared in the Bol'shaya Meditsinskaya Entsiklopediya is given below after the name in the Table of Contents.]

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YEKATERINA ANDREYEVNA KOST

By I. Kassirskiy

Born in 1888. Well-known Soviet hematologist and organizer of laboratory work in the USSR. Graduated in 1913 from the medical faculty of the Higher Women's Courses in Moscow (later Second Moscow State University). In 1915, interne; in 1921, assistant of hospital therapeutic clinic of Second Moscow State University. In 1932, docent and superintendent, and in 1954 professor of the chair of laboratory diagnosis of the Central Institute for Physician Improvement. Has to her credit 53 scientific works, principally on questions of hematology. Her monograph on hemorrhagic diatheses, published in 1928, is one of the first basic works devoted to this question in Russian literature. Her works devoted to the aplastic processes in the blood-producing system emphasizes the role of the sensitization of the organism and the medicinal factor in the etio-pathogenesis of aplastic processes in the bone marrow. This viewpoint is fruitfully substantiated by Kost in practical work through the desensitizing therapy of patients with agranulocytosis.

In her doctoral dissertation "Hypoplastic and Hyperplastic Processes in Diseases of the Blood-Producing Apparatus" (1952), Kost points out that in the aplastic processes the cells of the surviving reticular stroma can produce a false impression of hyperplasia in the reticular tissue, which has been the cause of wrongly classifying these processes as hyperplastic.

Works: "Hemorrhagic Diatheses", Moscow-Leningrad, 1928; "On Agranulocytosis and Hemorrhagic Aleukia," Sov. klin., Soviet Clinology, Vol. 21, No. 1, p 87, 1935; "On Certain Simplifications and Shortcuts in the Performance of Laboratory Research," Laborat. prakt., Laboratory Practice, No. 10-11, p. 27, 1941; Hypoplastic and Hyperplastic Processes in Diseases of the Blood-Producing Apparatus, Diss., Moscow, 1952; "Medicinal-Allergic Agranulocytoses, Hemorrhagic Aleukias and Panmyelophthisis," Klin. med., Clinical Medicine, Vol. 30, No. 12, p. 31, 1952.

Bibliographical: "Yekaterina Andreyevna Kost (on the 70th Anniversary of her Birth and the 45th Anniversary of Her Scientific-Pedagogic Activity)", Laborat. delo Laboratory Affairs, No. 4, p. 3, 1958.

IVAN GEORGIYEVICH KOCHERGIN

Born in 1903. Prominent Soviet surgeon, corresponding member of USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. In 1927, graduated from medical faculty of the Second Moscow State University and was retained in the S. I. Spasokukotskiy Clinic (q.v.). In 1934, assistant, and then docent; and in 1940 Professor of Gor'kiy Medical Institute. From 1937 to 1940 director of this institute. From 1940 to 1951 chief of department of medical VUZes (higher educational institutions), member of All-Union Committee on Higher School Affairs under the Sovnarkom of the USSR and simultaneously professor of the chair of the surgical clinic in the Second Moscow Medical Institute. From 1952 to 1956, deputy minister and chairman of the Scientific Medical Council of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR. From 1956 to 1958 senior adviser to the Ministry of Public Health of the Chinese People's Republic. At present Deputy Minister of Public Health of USSR.

Kochergin has published over 60 scientific works, relating both to special surgical research and to questions of the organization of public health and higher medical education. A number of Kochergin's works are devoted to solving problems related to the sterilizing of the surgeon's hands and the operating area. He has worked out a method of pre-operation cleaning the hands with a 0.5% solution of ammonium hydroxide (so-called the Spasokukotskiy-Kochergin method). Kochergin participated in working out a new method of locating metallic foreign bodies (radio probe). In 1944, Kochergin proposed an intra-intestinal hexanol narcosis. He has also worked out a method for treating wounds with preparations containing fish fat. Kochergin is a member of the International Association of Surgeons.

Works: Preparation of the Surgeon's Hands and Operating Area, Moscow, 1941; Doctoral Dissertations in Medicine in 1941--1945, issues 1--2, Moscow, 1947--1949.

NIKOLAY KONSTANTINOVICH KOCHETKOV

By A. Skoldinov

Born in 1915. Prominent Soviet chemist, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences (1957).

Graduated in 1939 from Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology; in 1954 was superintendent of the department of organic synthesis in the Institute of Pharmacology and Chemical Therapy of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; in 1955, professor. Created his own unique trends in organic chemistry and the chemistry of medicinal substances. Has published more than 100 scientific works, most important of which are devoted to the search for and synthesis of substances possessing pharmaceutic or chemicopharmaceutic activity, as well as the establishment of the dependence between the chemical structure and biologic action in various classes of organic compounds. Among these are: a cycle of works connected with the synthesis of an antitubercular antibiotic of cyclocerine and its homologues and analogues, investigations in the field of derivatives of indole and carbolines, aimed at obtaining anti-histamine and hypotensive preparations, the synthesis of antispasmodic substances in the series of substituted arylalkylamines, the obtaining of a new type of ganglion-blocking substances--aliphatic and alicyclic amines with a branched chain. These works have resulted in obtaining the drugs: cyclocerine, diasoline, chloracon, phenacon, mecamine and others. Of great methodological significance is Kochetkov's research in the field of the chemistry of the B-chlorovinylketones, on the basis of which numerous methods of synthesis of previously unknown or not easily accessible classes of compounds of the aliphatic, alicyclic and heterocyclic series have been worked out.

Works: "The Chemistry of B-chlorovinylketones," Usp. khim., Successes in Chemistry, Vol. 24, No 1, p. 32, 1955; bibliogr.; "The Production of the Indole," Zhurn. obshch. khim., Journal of General Chemistry, Vol. 26, No 11, p. 3144; Vol 27, No 1, p. 253, No 4, p.1049, 1957; Vol. 28, No 7, p. 1962, 1958 (jointly with others); "Cyclocerine and Related Compounds," ibidem, Vol. 28, No 11, p. 3013, 1958 (jointly with others).

KHACHATUR SEDRAKOVICH KOSHTOYANTS

By D. Sakharov

Born in 1900. Outstanding Soviet physiologist, Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Graduated in 1926 from the medical faculty of Moscow University. In 1926 began to work in I. P. Razenkov's laboratory in the Biological Institute im. K. A. Timiryazev. In 1928, worked in the chair of Animal physiology of Moscow State University; in 1943, head of this chair. In 1936, director of department of evolutionary physiology of Institute of Animal Morphology im. A. N. Severtsova of USSR Academy of Sciences. In 1946--1953, director of Institute of the History of Natural Science of USSR Academy of Sciences. Koshtoyants' main investigations are devoted to the problems of function evolution. His original theoretical ideas in this field, along with the experimental research of Koshtoyants and his associates, are presented in two-volume work by Koshtoyants: The Fundamentals of Comparative Physiology, and in a number of articles. Analyzing in the comparative viewpoint the historical process of the formation of the nervous and muscular functions from elementary formations possessing properties of irritability and excitability, Koshtoyants came to the important conclusion that there exist common features in the functional metabolism of excitable systems which are at different levels of evolution. The theoretical base of these investigations is the enzymochemical hypothesis of stimulation, which has been developed by Koshtoyants since 1937 and which regards the innervation mechanism as an interaction between the processes of metabolism of the innervating and innervated tissues; this approach extends to the activity of receptors and nervous centers, where the significance of concrete links of metabolism for the transformation of the energy of external irritation into the processes of stimulation and repression is investigated in a similar manner.

Koshtoyants research throws new light on the questions of nervo-humoral regulation and nervous trophical system. Koshtoyants makes wide use of materials from the history of physiology. His book Essays on the History of Physiology in Russia (1946) was awarded the Stalin Prize in 1947. Koshtoyants has been elected honorary academician of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, honorary doctor of the Karlov University in Prague and scientific physician of the "Duodetsim" Society of Finland.

Works: The Physiology and Theory of Development, Moscow, 1932; On the Relationship between the Functions of the Vegetative and Animal Organs in the Light of their Evolution, Moscow-Leningrad, 1937; Fundamentals of Comparative Physiology, Vol. 1, Moscow-Leningrad, 1940 and 1950; Vol. 2, Moscow, 1957; Essays on the History of Physiology in Russia, Moscow-Leningrad, 1946; I. M. Sechenov, Moscow, 1950; bibliography; Albuminous Bodies, Metabolism and Nervous Regulation, Moscow, 1951, Bibliographical: Khachatur Sedrakovich Koshtoyants, by O. V. Isakova, Moscow, 1953.

NIKOLAY ALEKSANDROVICH KRAYEVSKIY

By N. Nemenova

Born in 1905. Prominent Soviet pathologoanatomist, active member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

Graduated in 1928 from the medical faculty of First Moscow University, then post-graduate student (1930) with chair of pathological anatomy under A. I. Abrikosov (q.v.). In 1931, assistant, docent and professor of chair of pathological anatomy of the Second Moscow Medical Institute, headed by I. V. Davydovskiy (q.v.). During the Great Patriotic War, head pathologo-anatomist of Soviet Army. From 1939 to 1951, Krayevskiy directed the pathologo-anatomical laboratory of Central Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion. In 1942, he defended his doctoral dissertation on the subject: "The Lungs in Rheumatism." At present, Krayevskiy superintends the chair of pathological anatomy of the TsIU [Central Physician-Improvement Institute].

Krayevskiy has published over 60 scientific works. Of greatest significance among them are research of the problem of rheumatism. A number of Krayevskiy's works are devoted to the pathology of combat trauma, particularly the ascertainment of the causes of death from the direct effect of trauma (shock, loss of blood, embolism, etc.). Krayevskiy is a great specialist in pathological anatomy of circulatory diseases. He has worked on questions regarding the classification and statistics of leucosis; his research has also dealt with the pathologo-anatomical characteristics of leucosis under modern methods of treatment, and questions of etiology and pathogenesis in aplastic conditions. He has long conducted a study on pathological anatomy and the pathogenesis of post-transfusion complications. In recent years, he has been working on problems of radiobiology (the effect of radiation on the animal organism).

Works: "The Lungs in Rheumatism," Klin. med., Vol. 21, No. 3, p. 19; Nos. 7-8; p. 40, 1943; "On the Rheumatic Granulomas of the Lungs," Arkh. patol., [Archives of Pathology], Vol. 8, No. 4, p. 79, 1946; "Concerning the Doctrine of Acute Leucosis," Klin. med., Vol. 28, No. 10, p. 11, 1950; "Pathologic Anatomy and Pathogenesis of Post-Transfusion Complications," in the book Blood Transfusion under the editorship of A. A. Bagdasarov and A. V. Gluyayev, p. 552, Moscow, 1951; "Acute Leucosis," Arkh. patol., Vol. 14, no. 4, p. 21, 1952 (jointly with Nemenova, N. M.); "Pathologo-anatomical Characteristics of Leucoses and Questions of their Classification," ibidem, Vol. 15, No. 3, p. 22, 1953 (jointly with Soboleva, A. D.); "Principles of the Pathologo-Anatomical Analysis and the Recording of Fatal Issues from Wounds Caused by Firearms," Opyt sov. med. v. Velikoy Otechestv. voyni 1941-1945 gg. Vol. 35, chapters 2-3, Moscow, 1955; Essays on the Pathological Anatomy of Radiation Disease, Moscow, 1957.

Bibliographical: "Nikolay Aleksandrovich Krayevskiy," Arkh. patol., Vol. 18, No. 1, p. 138, 1956.

NIKOLAY ALEKSANDROVICH KRASIL'NIKOV

By I. Rabotnova

Born in 1896. Prominent Soviet micro-biologist, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences since 1946. Graduated in 1926 from the Leningrad Medical Institute. Since 1929, has worked in the Institute of Microbiology of USSR Academy of Sciences, where he superintends the department on the interaction of microorganisms. Since 1953, he has been the head of the chair of soils biology in Moscow University. Krasil'nikov is author of more than 150 works and 6 monographs. His works on general and agricultural microbiology and on antibiotics have become well-known. The main trend of Krasil'nikov's research is the study of the ecology, morphology, development cycle and variability in micro-organisms. He has created a classification of bacteria and actinomycetes and has compiled an identifying handbook of ray fungi (1941), bacteria and actinomycetes (1949). The latter handbook was awarded the Stalin Prize (1951). In 1939, he obtained the antibiotic, mycetin; he has made numerous investigations of the study of antibiotic-producing actinomycetes. He also has to his credit research on the application of antibiotics in plant cultivation to combat phytopathogenic bacteria. For his monograph on the antagonistic actinomycetes and antibiotic substances, Krasil'nikov was awarded I. I. Mechnikov prize.

Works: Ray Fungi and Related Organisms, Moscow-Leningrad, 1938, Identifying Handbook /Opredelitel'/ of Ray Fungi, Moscow-Leningrad, 1941, Microbiological Principles of Bacterial Fertilizers, Moscow-Leningrad, 1945; Identifying Handbook of Bacteria and Actinomycetes, Moscow-Leningrad, 1949; Antagonist Actinomycetes and Antibiotic Drugs, Moscow-Leningrad, 1950; Micro-organisms of the Soil and Higher Plants, Moscow, 1958.

Bibliographical: "Nikolay Aleksandrovich Krasil'nikov (on the 60th Anniversary of his Birth)," Mikrobiologiya, Microbiology, Vol. 26, No. 4, p. 500, 1947.

MIKHAIL LEONIDOVICH KRASNOM

By S. Tal'kovskiy

Born in 1898. Outstanding Soviet ophthalmologist, honored scientist. Upon graduating in 1926 from the medical faculty of the Second Moscow University, he served as an interne in the clinic of eye diseases directed by M. I. Averbakh (q.v.). Since 1931, assistant, then docent and professor, and since 1945, head of the chair of eye diseases of the Central Physician-Improvement Institute. In 1939, he defended his doctoral dissertation on the subject of the influence of certain special steels and alloys upon the eye. Krasnov is the author of over 90 scientific works. His greatest works are devoted to the problem of eye traumatism, chemical therapy in ophthalmology and the vascular pathology of the eye. The data from Krasnov's studies on the influence of synthetic antimalarial preparations for the eye have been used in working out instructions for the application of these preparations in therapeutic practice. Numerous works on a number of native chemicotherapeutic drugs (sulfanilamides, antibiotics and others) have contributed greatly to the very rapid introduction of these drugs into ophthalmologic practice. He has worked out a widely accepted classification of the changes in the fundus of the eye in hypertension. His great experience as a clinicist and surgeon has found its reflection in monographs on the elements of anatomy in the clinical practice of the ophthalmologist and on anesthesia in ophthalmology. Krasnov is the editor of the department of ophthalmology of the BME Great Medical Encyclopedia.

Works: "On the Influence of the New Antimalarial Drugs on the Eye," Sov. vestn. oftal'm.*, Vol. 6, Book 5, p. 662, 1935; "Toxic Affections of the Optic Nerves," Trudy Gos. tsentr. in-ta oftal'm. Works of the State Central Institute of Ophthalmology No. 1, p. 149, Moscow-Leningrad, 1940; "On the Effect of Certain Slightly Magnetic Steels on the Eye," Vestn. oftal'm., Vol. 16, issue 4, col. 237, 1940; "On the Classification of Changes in the Fundus of the Eye in Hypertension," ibidem, Vol. 27, No. 4, p. 3, 1948; "Penetrating Injuries to the Eye," Opyt sov. med. v Velikoy Otechest. voynye 1941-1945 gg., Vol. 7, p. 82, Moscow, 1951 (jointly with others); Elements of Anatomy in the Clinical Practice of the Ophthalmologist, Moscow, 1952; Medicinal Handbook of the Ophthalmologist-Physician, Moscow, 1958 (jointly with Shul'pina, N. B.).

[* Sov. vestn. oftal'm = Soviet Herald of Ophthalmology.]

NIKOLAY IVANOVICH KRASNOKORSKIY

By N. Kasatkin

Born in 1882. Outstanding Soviet pediatrician and physiologist, active member of USSR Academy of Medical Sciences (since 1945), honored scientist of the RSFSR (since 1944). Graduated from Military Medical Academy in 1908. Pupil and collaborator of I. P. Pavlov (q.v.). At present, head of the laboratories in Institute of Physiology im. I. P. Pavlova of the USSR Academy of Sciences (since 1950) and working in the Pediatric Institute of Ministry of Public Health of RSFSR (since 1945). In his doctoral dissertation (1911), Krasnogorskiy demonstrated the irradiation of the retardation process in the motor analyzer in the cortex of brain of a dog, which, according to Pavlov's testimony, opened a new and important chapter in the physiology of the large hemispheres of the brain.

Krasnogorskiy's main works are devoted to the objective study of brain physiology in the child. In 1907 Krasnogorskiy first demonstrated the possibility of forming artificial conditioned reflexes in children by using sucking and swallowing motions. The vacuum salival capsule for children, proposed (1926) jointly with A. A. Yushchenko, made it possible to record in precise quantitative indices the nervous processes occurring in the large hemispheres of the brain. Krasnogorskiy worked out original secretor-motor methods of investigating higher nervous activity in children. He demonstrated that physiological activity in the large hemispheres of children's brain is distinguished by certain important peculiarities -- the presence of abstraction and generalization, peculiar to man only. Laureate of the Stalin Prize (1952).

Works: On the Process of Detention and Localization of Skin and Motor Analyzers in the Cortex of the Large Hemispheres in the Dog, Diss., St. Petersburg, 1911; "Bedingte und unbedingte Reflexe im Kindesalter und ihre Bedeutung fur die Klinik," Ergebn. inn. Med. Kinderheilk., Bd. 39, S. 613, 1931; The Development of the Doctrine of the Physiological Activity of the Brain in Children, Leningrad, 1935 and 1959; Studies on the Higher Nervous Activity of Man and Animals, Vol. 1, Moscow, 1954; The Higher Nervous Activity of the Child, Leningrad, 1958.

Bibliographical: "Nikolay Ivanovich Krasnogorskiy," Vopr. okhr. mat. i det. Questions on the Protection of the Mother and Child, Vol. 2, No. 5, p. 22, 1957.

YEVGENIY MIKHAYLOVICH KREPS

By Ye. Golubeva

Born in 1899. Well-known Soviet physiologist and biochemist, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences (since 1946). Graduated in 1923 from the Military Medical Academy. While adjunct and assistant to the chair of physiology, he worked with I. P. Pavlov (q.v.) and was actually the first to undertake a broad phylogenetic characterization of conditioned-reflex activity. At the Murmansk biological station, Kreps organized a laboratory of comparative physiology, where he conducted research on the phylogenesis of the occlusive function in the nervous system; he also studied the comparative biochemistry of muscular contraction, and the biochemistry of sea water and internal medium of animals. In the laboratory of L. A. Orbeli (q.v.), Kreps investigated the influence of the sympathetic nervous system on the chemical processes in muscles, thus proving the direct trophic effect of its irritation on muscular tissue. Since 1935, Kreps has been the head of the laboratory of comparative physiology and biochemistry in the Institute of Physiology im. I. P. Pavlova of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

In 1930-1941, Kreps worked at Cambridge and at the Plymouth Biological Station, studying biochemistry of the muscles and the comparative physiology of phosphagene. He also took part in sea expeditions to the Arctic and Pacific Ocean, studying questions of chemistry and radiobiology in the sea.

A number of Kreps' works are devoted to a study of the comparative physiology of blood and its respiratory function, the evolutionary biochemistry of blood ferments and the central nervous system, as well as the metabolism in the central nervous system in the process of ontogenesis and phylogenesis in its various functional states.

A group of Kreps' investigations concern the influence of hypoxia on the course of biochemical processes in an organism. Together with L. A. Orbeli, Kreps has done a great deal of work on the questions of physiology of diving and underwater work, and elaborating a theory and practice of deep-water submersions and salvaging and rescue work. During the Great Patriotic War, Kreps worked out a method of an early diagnosis of sepsis from the effect of carbonic anhydrase in the blood; this method has been widely applied in practice. He worked out a method of continuous and bloodless observation of oxygen saturation in arterial blood -- oxyhemometry --, which is being widely employed at present in clinical practice, aviation medicine and physiology.

Works: "On the Reaction of Ascidia to External Irritations," Arkh. biol. nauk, Archives of Biological Sciences, Vol. 25, No. 3, p. 197, 1925; "Comparative Chemistry of the Muscular Activity," Fiziol. zhurn. Journal of Physiology, Vol. 16, No. 4, p. 555, 1933; "Change in the Activity of Ferments as a Mode of Regulating the Functions of the Animal Organism," Izv. AN SSSR, otd. biol. nauk, Proceedings of the USSR Academy of Science, Department of Biological Science, No. 2, p. 197, 1945; "The Biochemical Evolution of the Brain in Ontogenesis and Nervous Activity," Zhurn. vyssh. nervn. deyat. The Journal of Higher Nervous Activity, Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 46, 1952; Oxyhemometry, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

VARVARA ANTONOVNA KRESTOVNIKOVA

By V. Zuyev

Born in 1888. Outstanding Soviet microbiologist, doctor of medical sciences, professor, honored scientist of the RSFSR. Graduated in 1914 from Petrograd Women's Medical Institute after which she specialized in bacteriology at Tomsk University in 1915-1918, headed laboratory of hospital for infectious disease of the Union of Cities in Novobelitsa. Since 1923, she has worked in the Moscow Institute of Vaccines and Serums im. I. I. Mechnikova, in 1938--1953 she was the scientific director of this institute; at present, she heads the department of microbiology.

Krestovnikova is the author of 87 works devoted to the theory and practice of combating infectious diseases. In her early works concerning the study of various bacteriophages, she contributed to the elaboration of the technology in the production of these preparations. Krestovnikova's numerous studies, made long before obtaining purified antigens, demonstrated that toxins freed from albumins of microbe cells retain their antigenic properties. In investigations into the variability of microorganisms, Krestovnikova examined the question of the genetic relation of bacteria *Proteus X19* to *Provacek rickettsia*.

Works: "Bacteriophages in Dysentery," Mosk. med. zhurn. Moscow Medical Journal, No. 1, p. 8, 1925; "The Nature of Bacterial Toxins," Zhurn. mikr. epid. i. immun. Journal of Microbiology, Epidemiology and Immunology, Vol. 18, No. 5, p. 643, 1937 (jointly with others); "Concerning the Question of Exotoxic and Endotoxic Pathogenic Microbes," ibidem, No. 7, p. 25, 1948; Concerning the Doctrine of the Stages of Development of Micro-Organisms, Moscow, 1950; "Theoretical Grounding of the Use of Chemical Vaccines for the Prophylaxis of Intestinal Infections," in the book "Polivaktsina," Polyvaccines under the editorship of V. A. Krestovnikova, p. 13, Moscow, 1956.

FEDOR GRIGOR'YEVICH KROTKOV

By N. Selereskeridi

Born in 1896. Outstanding Soviet hygienist, specialist in the field of military and radiation hygiene, active member of USSR Academy of Medical Sciences (since 1944). Graduated from Military Medical Academy im. S. M. Kirova in 1926 and was retained in the chair of G. V. Khlopin (q.v.). In 1932, professor of Military Medical Academy. In 1937, professor of Central Physician-Improvement Institute (TsIU) in the chair of military hygiene and epidemiology. In 1944-1957, director of chair of military hygiene of military faculty of same institute; since 1957, head of chair of radiation hygiene, which he organized as it is the first of its kind in the USSR.

In 1935-1947, Krotkov occupied a number of leading positions in the Soviet Army and in the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR (chief of hygiene department of Main Military Medical Administration of Soviet Army, Chief of the Institute of Aviation Medicine, Institute of Soviet Army Nutrition, Deputy Minister of Public Health of the USSR). In 1954-1957, Vice-President of the Academy of Medical Sciences.

Krotkov is the author of more than 100 scientific works. The guide to military hygiene (translated into Chinese, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Rumanian, Ukrainian and Georgian) is the first Soviet work in this field and the most complete in Russian literature. Krotkov was the first in the USSR to study experimentally a number of new questions concerning the hygienic protection of special kinds of troops, and has published a series of original works on questions of hygiene of armored tank troops, hygiene of troop quarters, hygiene for the field water supply, nutrition, etc. He has also published a number of works on questions of radiologic protection and radiation hygiene. Krotkov is the editor of the section on "Hygiene" in the Great Medical Encyclopedia.

Works: Military Sanitary Handbook, Moscow, 1932 (ed. and author of chapters on military hygiene); Guide to Military Hygiene, Moscow-Leningrad, 1933, 1939; Military Hygiene, Leningrad-Moscow, 1936 (jointly with N. F. Galanin); "Military Hygiene" in the book Uchebnik Gigiyena [Handbook of Hygiene] under editorship of A. N. Sysin, p. 358, Moscow, 1942; "Military Hygiene" in the book by S. V. Moiseyev, Uchebnik obshchey gigiyeny [Handbook of General Hygiene], p. 569, Leningrad, 1947; Conservation of Strength on the March, Moscow, 1952; "The Organization of the Hygienic Protection of Troops," Opyt sov. med. v Velikoy Otechestv. voynе 1941-1945 gg., Vol. 33, p. 13, Moscow, 1955; Military Hygiene, Moscow, 1959.

Bibliographical: "Krotkov, Fedor Grigor'yevich," BSE [Great Soviet Encyclopedia], Vol. 23, p. 488, Moscow, 1953; "Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, Professor Fedor Grigor'yevich Krotkov (on his 60th birthday)," Gig. i san. [Hygiene and Sanitation], No. 3, p. 60, 1956.

PETR STEPANOVICH KUPALOV

By L. Brusilovskiy

Born in 1888. Outstanding Soviet physiologist, active member of Academy of Medical Sciences, honored scientist.

Graduated from Military Medical Academy in 1915. While still a student, he successfully performed his first scientific work in the laboratory of I. P. Pavlov. From 1931 to 1952, professor of chair of normal physiology in First Leningrad Medical Institute. Being a physiologist of broad vision, Kupalov devoted his research to diverse questions in physiology and, after the death of I. P. Pavlov, of whom he was the closest pupil, assistant and follower, became the head of the department of physiology in the Institute of Experimental Medicine.

Kupalov is the author of 135 scientific works, devoted mainly to physiology and pathology in the higher nervous activity. In 1926, under the direction of I. P. Pavlov, he made a number of investigations concerning the functions of the cortex in the large hemispheres of the brain, which served as the basis for the creation of a doctrine of the dynamic stereotype. Kupalov did a great deal to improve methods of work with conditioned reflexes, particularly with new equipment of soundproof chambers and objective registration of the processes of higher nervous activity. Kupalov proposed methods of studying conditioned reflexes of animals under conditions of free behavior. Kupalov did much work on questions of functional structure in cortical stimulation. He introduced many new ideas into the Pavlovian doctrine of neuroses. Kupalov demonstrated that great significance in the origin of neuroses is attached to the inertia and deficiency of the restorative processes of the cortical cells, the pathological irradiation of the process of retardation, the disturbance of the occlusive mechanism, the phenomena of explosiveness and new disease-causing factors provoking the development of neuroses. He considerably expanded our knowledge of tonic reflexes of the spinal cord. Of great interest are his investigations into the influence of ionizing radiation on the central nervous system of animals. Kupalov was the first to point out the great harmfulness of penetrating radiation, particularly for the brain cortex. Lately (1949-1958) Kupalov has been studying the analytic-synthetic activity of the cortex of large hemispheres under natural conditions of animal behavior. The chamber designed by him, in which an animal can move freely, has made it possible to investigate the significance of the space factor in reactions of dogs to fallout and to work out behaviors of various complexity. The reflexes worked out under these conditions are called by Kupalov "situational."

In 1936 Kupalov was elected to membership in the English Society of Physiologists. He has repeatedly presented scientific papers at international congresses on physiology and neurology.

Works: "On Experimental Neuroses in Animals," Zhurn. vyssh. nervn. deyatel'n., Vol. 2, No 4, p. 457, 1952; "The Action of Extraneous

Irritations before Positive and Inhibiting Conditioned Reflexes," Trudy fiziol. laborat. im. I. P. Pavlova, Works of the Physiology Laboratory imeni I. P. Pavlova, Vol. 5, p. 345, Moscow, 1954; "On the Influence of a System of Rhythmic Conditioned Reflexes on the Formation and Existence of a New Conditioned Reflex" ibidem, p. 370; "The General Results of the Study of the Processes of Inhibition in the Cortex of the Large Hemispheres," Zhurn. vyssh. nervn. deyatel'n., Vol. 5, No 2, p. 156, 1955; "The Physiological Organization of the Processes of Stimulation and Inhibition in the Cortex of the Brain Hemispheres in Conditioned-Reflex Activity," ibidem, No 4, p. 463.

Bibliographical: Danilov, I. V., Kudryavtseva, N. N. and Naumenko A. I., "Petr Stepanovich Kupalov," Fiziol. zhurn., Vol. 44, No. 10, p. 911, 1958; Yaroslavtseva, O. P., "Petr Stepanovich Kupalov (On his Seventieth Birthday)," Zhurn. vyssh. nervn. deyatel'n., Vol. 8, No 5, p. 781, 1958.

PETR ANDREYEVICH KUPRIYANOV

By V. Kolesov

Born in 1893. Eminent Soviet surgeon, honored scientist, active member of USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, lieutenant-general of Medical Service. Graduated in 1915 from Military Medical Academy, after which he worked in clinics under the direction of S. P. Fedorov (q.v.) and V. A. Oppel' (q.v.). From 1930 to 1949, head of chair of operative surgery and topographic anatomy, and from 1944 to 1949, also head of chair of faculty surgical clinic of First Leningrad Medical Institute. In 1944 Kupriyanov became head of the chair of surgery in the Military Medical Academy. From 1944 to 1950 he was Vice-President of USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

A brief course in military field surgery (1942) written by him and S. I. Banaytis (q.v.), served as an important textbook for surgeons in the Great Patriotic War. Kupriyanov is known as one of the pioneers in the treatment of problems of lung and heart surgery. He was one of the first in USSR to begin study of surgical methods in treating congenital and acquired defects of the heart. In a number of works, Kupriyanov and his associates set forth instructions, operation techniques and post-operation handling for such patients. Kupriyanov's special investigations have been devoted to hypothermia and its significance in heart surgery. Kupriyanov was first among our country's surgeons to undertake operations involving opening the heart cavity (operation on a "dry" heart).

Under the editorship of Kupriyanov and I. S. Kolesnikov there appeared the Atlas of Firearm Wounds in 10 volumes, 3 of which were compiled by P. A. Kupriyanov and associates. Volumes 9 and 10 of Optyt Velikoy Otechestvennoy voyny 1941-1945 gg., were compiled under his editorship and authorship. Kupriyanov created a school of surgeons. Among his pupils are: I. S. Kolesnikov, V. I. Kolesov, M. S. Grigor'yev, A. P. Kolesov, S. L. Libov, P. K. Romanov and others.

Works: Brief Course in Military Field Surgery, Moscow, 1942; Atlas of Firearm Wounds, Vols. 1-10, Leningrad, 1948-1955 (compiled and edited jointly with I. S. Kolesnikov); "Restoration of the Functions of the Organism of a Person in a State of Clinical Death," Vestn. khir. [Herald of Surgery], Vol. 75, No. 6, p. 32, 1955; Purulent Diseases of the Pleura and Lungs, Leningrad, 1955; Some Questions of Chest Surgery, Leningrad, 1955 (jointly with I. A. Trukhalev); "Post-Operation Handling of Patients, Based on Pavlovian Physiology," Khirurgiya [Surgery], No. 1, p. 24, 1956; "The Problem of Artificial Hypothermia in Heart Surgery," Klin. med. [Clinical Medicine], Vol. 34, No. 10, p. 3, 1956 (jointly with others); "Is Gradual Rheumatocarditis a Contraindication to Mitral Commissurotomy?", Khirurgiya, No. 5, p. 26, 1957.

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SERGEY VLADIMIROVICH KURASHOV

By Ya. Rodov

Born in 1910. Prominent Soviet public-health organizer. Graduated in 1931 from the medical faculty of Kazan' University; worked until 1941 in the chair of psychiatry, and also simultaneously in People's Commissariat of Health of Tatar ASSR. In 1935-1936, chief physician of the clinical hospital, and from 1936 to 1941, chief physician of the psychiatric hospital in the People's Commissariat of Health of RSFSR. In 1941, director of Kazan' medical institute. From 1942 to 1946, Deputy People's Commissar of Public Health of RSFSR. In these years Kurashov devoted much attention to the restoration of public health in liberated regions of the country and to the medical services for defense-industry workers. From 1946 to 1948, a member of the college and chief of Main Health-Resort Administration in the Ministry of Health of the USSR. With this period are related Kurashov's works on the restoration of the sanatorium and health-resort network after their destruction during the war.

From 1953 to 1955, at first chief of Main Administration of medical institutions, and then Deputy Minister of Public Health of the USSR. Since January, 1955, Minister of Health of the RSFSR and in same year became director of chair of organization of public health in the First Moscow Order-of-Lenin Medical Institute im. Sechenova; since 1959 Minister of Public Health of the USSR. Was elected Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR, 4th Session, and Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of USSR, 5th Session.

Throughout his whole manifold service in public-health organs he also carried on scientific-research and pedagogic work--first in psychiatry and in the last few years in the organization of public health.

Kurashov has published over 60 scientific works. The definitive work Health Resorts of the USSR was published under his editorship; he is editor of a multi-volume edition of Public Health Legislation of the USSR, and editor of the section on the organization of public health in the second edition of Great Medical Encyclopedia.

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